

[Document Name] Abstract

[Abstract]

[Objective]

5 To increase the outgoing efficiency of light generated in an organic luminous layer of an organic electroluminescence element without decreasing the numerical aperture.

[Problem Resolution Means]

10 A light-transmissive anode electrode layer 3, an organic luminous layer 4, and a light-reflective cathode layer 5 are let exist on the whole surface of one pixel region. On the anode layer 3, the organic luminous layer 4, and the cathode layer 5, slopes 62~64 are installed protruding from the anode layer 3 side to the cathode layer 5 side. By this, light H generated in the organic luminous layer 4 and irradiated in parallel to a cumulate surface of a cumulate body S is reflected by the slope 63 on the boundary between the organic luminous layer 4 and the cathode layer 5 and let go out toward
15 the anode layer 3 side.

[Selected Figure] Figure 2

[Explanation of the labels]

- 1: Glass substrate
- 1A: Glass substrate
- 2: Projection made of an insulating material
- 5 3: Anode layer (light-transmissive electrode layer) made of ITO
- 4: Organic luminous layer
- 5: Anode layer (light-reflective electrode layer)
- 7: Projection
- 10: Scanning line
- 10 11: Signal line
- 12: Common line
- 13: Switching transistor
- 14: Capacity
- 15: Driving transistor
- 15 15a: Source/drain electrode
- 16a: Contact hole
- 16: Insulating layer
- 17: Bank
- 18: Connecting plug
- 20 31: First ITO layer (First thin film)
- 32: Convex section made of ITO
- 61: Slope of projection made of an insulating material
- 62: Slope of a boundary between an anode layer and an organic luminous layer
- 63: Slope of a boundary between an organic luminous layer and a cathode layer
- 25 64a~64d: Slope of a cathode layer
- 64e: Plane of a cathode layer
- 71: Projection
- 72: Projection
- E: Organic electroluminescence element
- 30 H: Parallel irradiated light
- h: Protruding height of an organic luminous layer
- O: Central point of one pixel region
- S: Cumulate body